NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1888.

BARRY NOT DISCOURAGED.

HE WILL NOT YIELD WITHOUT A FIGHT EXPELLED, BUT NOT DEPRIVED OF KNIGHTHOOD-DECLARING THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WAS PACKED FOR A PURPOSE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.Y

Indianapolis, Nov. 18 .- Having been expelled from the Knights of Labor without being ac corded the right of a hearing, Thomas B. Barry has renewed his war against Powderly's adminis tration with bitterness. The refusal of the General Assembly to grant him a hearing was not unexpected. He has had the attention of the Knights to-day. Powderly and his followers have exected a broadside from the expelled leader; but, instead, it seems to be Barry's determination to keep up a rattling fire. He holds much of his ammunition in reserve, and he will not say in a single day all that he is prepared to make public. He has been in consultation to-day with his friends in two or three small rooms in a thirdclass hotel; while his enemies, the adherents of the Powderly administration, have enjoyed the luxuries of the best hostelry in the city. He was asked this evening what would be his line of

I shall not make it known until later. thing may be understood: I am still a Knight of Labor. I shall always be; but while there is life in me I shall rest until I have fully exposed the dishonesty in

The most unscrupulous methods have been reserved to the purpose of preventing men who were known to in any way opposed to the administration from being oted as representatives to this convention. Records re manipulated and changed in the general office, and membership credited to administration districts and taken from anti-administration districts. Representatives were seated in the convention who had no legal rights to seats therein, and representatives who were lawfully elected were denied seats. The charter of District Assembly 76, of East Saginaw, Mich., was seven locals in the district-five local assemblies giving a district legal existence—he informed the chief clerk,

done this for the best interests of the order, as the repre-sentative from this district supported Barry on every eccasion at last year's assembly."

machinery of the general office was used to pack District Assembly No. 1, of Philadelphia, to prevent the election of the Master Workman of the district as a representative to the convention in the interest of Moan Administrationist, who is illegally seated in eneral Assembly. A list of the local assemblies in District No. 1 was submitted to McFeely and Clymer, both employed in the general office, who spent part of three weeks designating what locals would support the administration and considering how locals opposed to them

session of the General Executive Board a resolution was sed to suspend no locals who were in arrears for tax at When this interference with the rights of the district was exposed in District Assembly No. 1, both McFeely and Clymer 4-nied the charge. The next morning McFeely sarked in the general office that the district obtained simulation that could only be secured from the office. thereby acknowledging the guilt that he had dethe night previous. This convention is no free from lot ying then the Minneapellantion. All those who depend upon the persons gard after their master's interests. It is more like a political gathering than a convention of labor reformers. During all that he said, and from my experience in the genera so can I." Powderly, in answer, said: "Go to sflie: so can I." Powderly, in asswer, said. "Oo a philadelphia and prove your charges." The representative leterted by saying: "This is the place to make the charges, and I am prepared to prove them." Powderly knew that the man had documentary evidence, hence the refusal to fisten, as he well knew that I could prove all that I have taid against them, if given an opportunity to do so, consider their refusal to give me a hearing as proof powage-workers of this country is blinded by deception, they tust certainly view the action of the general officers in the same light, for if they were the injured innocents that they staim to be, why should they fear to meet me before the spresentatives of the order and give me an opportunity to ete out to me censure which would make me obnexious and would not exchange it for Powderly's.

COMMEMORATING TWO RIOTS.

London, Nov. 18.-The Socialists of London held an immense meeting in Victoria Park to-day to commemorate the Trafalgar Square and Chicago riots ons advocated the use of bembs. Mr. Graham. Mem fer of Parliament, denounced capitalists and landlords and said that, until workers organized to take land, capital and machinery for their own benefit, they would continue to be slaves and the Trafalgar Square and Chicago scenes would be repeated.

PERCH TOURNALISTS EXPELLED FROM RECLIN Berlin, Nov. 18 .- The police have expelled from periot, editors of Berlin correspondence with French jewspapers. The official reason given for their ex-tension is that they made themselves obnoxious, it is supposed that they wrote objectionable articles.

FUNERAL OF DUKE MAXIMILIAN Munich, Nov. 18.—Emperor Francis Joseph, Crown Prince Rudolph, Prince Regent Luitpold and other tistinguished mourners attended the funeral of Duke Maximilian. The Archbishop of Munich celebrated a requiem mass in the Theatines Church. All of the princesses of the late Duke's family were present.

RAISING NATIVE FORCES IN INDIA. London, Nov. 18 .- The Vicercy of India informed durbar at Patiala that the British Government rould not avail itself of the offers of money from Indian Princes for the defence of the country, lnt would ask them to form strong native forces it for service with the Imperial troops. The Govenment would provide English officers and furnish treech loaders and a battery of four guns for each lunjaub Chief.

PUBLISHING THE WILSON DOCUMENTS. Paris, Nov. 18.—"La Petite France" publishes the list of a promised series of documents bearing on

EMPRESS FREDERICK STARTS FOR ENGLAND. Berlin, Nov. 18.-Ex-Empress Frederick and her

KING MILAN IN A WARLIKE MOOD. Belgrade, Nov. 18 .- At a recent sitting of the tevision Commission King Milan declared that he rouid as little tolerate the Russian eagle at Con-tantinople as the Austrian eagle at Salonica.

HENRY GEORGE REACHES ENGLAND. London, Nov. 18 .- William Saunders and Henry corge arrived at Southampton to-day. They were ordially received by a crowd of Radicals. They after-tard proceeded to London.

THE FIRE RECORD.

TWO BOAT-LOADS OF BLAZING COTTON: About 300 bales of cotton, valued at \$1,200, were stroyed by fire yesterday on two lighters of the ew-York Lighterage Company, lying in the East ever at Pier No. 29, at Catharine-st. The origin of o fire was unknown. The total consignments or oud amounted to 800 bales, and were to be sent by he Bremen and Hamburg American lines to day. The printag vessels were pashed off from the pier and bated out into the middle of the river, where the new of the Breboat Fulton extinguished the flames.

VALUABLE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH. Philadelphia, Nov. 18 (Special).-The veterinary in rmary at No. 914 Broad-st., owned by Dr. James Marnall, was destroyed by fire this morning. Five aluable horses were burned to death. The loss is

TO FORM A NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE. adelphia, Nov. 18 (Special).—An effort is being sade to organize a baseball league, to be composed of lubs in this city, Wilmington, Harrisburg, Lancaster, assing Trenton, Nordstown, Chester and West | Kansas.

ALBANYS NEW CATHEDRAL. THE IMPOSING EDIFICE OF BISHOP DOANE'S

THE CATHEDRAL OF ALL SAINTS TO BE DEDI CATED AFTER A SCORE OF YEARS-A DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Albany, Nov. 18.-It would seem as if Albany will oon become a school for students in architecture. Few American cities can boast of such magnificent private and public buildings-either completed or in process The huge State Capitol, which crowns Albany's highest hill, is often the subject of ridicule in rural newspapers, but not even a Granger can walk about the vast building and then look carefully upon the magnificent rooms of its interior without confessing profound admiration of it. As is well known one of the architects of the Capitol was the late H. H. Richardson, of Boston, by many ranked as the leading American architect of his time. The north side of the Capitol has in the Senate Chamber and the grand stairway two of the most noted of Richardson's designs. In fact, the entire building is crowded with remarkable examples of Richardson's work. Near by the Capitol is another of Richardson's splendid cre-ations—the City Hall of Albany, which looks like a superb mediaeval town hall. It seems as if the architects of our country desired to group upon that bill buildings of a remarkable character. Another will be added on Tuesday next, when the Cathedral of All will be dedicated with imposing service This building, which has been exected by the efforts of the members of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Albany, stands a little to the northward of the State

BISHOP DOANE'S UNTIRING EFFORTS. The diocese of Albany comprises the counties of Eastern and Northern New-York: Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharle, Warren and Washington. It was organized in 1868, and of decadence. When the clerk discovered that there were in the same year the Rev. Dr. William Crosswell Doane, one of the leading clergymen of the Protestan Episcopal denomination, was elected Bishop of the Early in his administration Bishop Doane perceived the spiritual advantages that would follow the erection of a cathedral, and in his address to his clergy and the laity earnestly urged the erection of such a building. He was careful to say in one of these addresses that "my only reason for desiring the adoption of the cathedral idea is not enhanced dignity, nor costly magnificence, nor leisurely repose, but a diocese." But nearly twenty years passed before the idea. He established a congregation for his pr posed cathedral, and created associate institutions for St. Agnes School for Girls, now one of the chief private schools of the State. An old foundry near the school was transformed into a quaint chapel fourteen years in company with the girls of St. School. Adjacent to the chapel is a hospital for

It was not until 1862 that the land upon which the cathedral was to stand, at Hawk and Elk sts., was at a cost &r \$80,000. Two problemets of note submitted designs for the cathedral-H. H. Richardson, of Boston, and R. W. Gibson, a young English architect, who had recently become a residen the discussion yesterday on my appeal to be heard, one of of Albany. The design of Mr. Richardson was a fine one, but it involved the erection of an exceedingly costly building, and there were some other features to it which were not acceptable. The design of Mr. Gibson was accepted. The design, that of an English Gothic cathedral, simple as it was in some respects, involved the expenditure of a large sum of money, and the members of the congregations of his diocess ditional money the Women's Diocesan League was highly effective. On June 3, 1884, the cornerstone of the cathedral was laid by Bishop Doane in the presence of Governor Cleveland, other State officials, the officials of Albany, many bishops and clergymen

BEAUTIES OF THE CATHEDRAL. The cathedral, although incomplete, already has a imposing appearance. Much of the structure is with a handsome brownstons. The western front is finished only in brick, as are also part of the transcpts. The western tower and the central tower are left to the future. None of the vestries, choir-rooms or cloisters are to be built now, nor the chapter house at the interior the great church has a decided all of nearing completion, and impresses every one who looks upon it with its solemnity and beauty. Although the building is planned upon the general lines of the English Gothic cathedral, several important modifications are made in that type. Chief among these is the widening of the central nave at the expense of the side aisles. The pillars in the nave are seven feet across their greatest diameter, and the chief requisite in the design, dignity, is secured by imposing size. The nave is forty-four feet wide from centre to centre of columns and every person in it is scated in full view of the pulpit and altar. In the transcript the pillars are so arranged that the clear openings radiate from the position of the pulpit. The nave and crossing together give a length of above 150 feet. The choir is about ninety feet long and a little narrower than the nave. The total length of the building is 270 feet. The cathedral is to have at its entrance a pair of noble towers, each 210 feet high.

HANDSOME DECORATIONS OF THE ALTAR. The altar is one large block of Scotch granite, and rests upon a separate solid foundation of stone, built Mensa," which has been used in the cathedral chapel from the beginning. It is a block of Essex County marble six inches thick and iniald with different colmarble six inches thick and iniald with different colored stones from quarries on the shores of Lake Champlain. The chalice and paten and the large flagon were presented to the cathedral fifteen years ago by Erastus Corning, Ir., in memory of his mother. The chalice and flagon are rightly jewelled, the knob of the stein in the chalice being a single amethyst. The altar candlesticke were the gifts of English friends and were made from the same designs as those recentity given by Cavendish Bentinck for the altar of St. Pani's Cathedral in London. The altar rall is the stem in the chalice being a lingle amenyst.

altar candlestick were the gifts of English friends and were made from the same designs as those recoffly given by Cavendish Beatinek for the altar of St. Pani's Cathedral in London. The altar rail is the gift of George Poster Peabody, and is of wrought fron, made by Whitams, of New-York, from the architect's designs. Bishop Doane's sanctuary chair is the gift of the children of Mrs. Joseph C. T. Page, given in her memory. The chair is a reproduction of one in Truro Cathedral, England. The "pastoral staff" is the same which was given by the late Beresford Hope to the Bishop of New-Jersey, and is made out of old oak, not less than 1,200 years old, from the beams of the refectory in St. Acquistine's, Canterbury. The stalls are of old oak, the carving bearing dare of 1655. The "screen" of the cathedral is the finest that has ever been made in this country. It is of iron and brass, and is thirty feet high, with an ornamental cross rising to forty feet above the flow. The choir and the nave aisle windows are filled with beautiful stalned glass.

The scating accommodation of the building is as follows: Stalls for chergy, 155; stalls for choir, 50; 1,500 permanent seats, with possible increase to 2,300; total accommodation, 2,503. No galleries will be used. The pulpit is of Carlisie stone richly carved, and supported on seven variously carved pillars.

The cathedral will be dedicated on Tuesday next. Among the clergymon who will be present are Bishop Potter, of New-York, Bishop Doane, of Allany, and the Rishops of Springfield, lowa, Maine, Minnesota, Delaware, Nebraska, Dakota, Pittsburg, New-Jersey, Missouri, Tennessee, and the Assistant Bishops of Minnesota and Kansas. Missouri, Tennessee, as Minnesota and Kansas.

A DECISION IN THE EICHMOND SUIT. Chattanooga, Tenu., Nov. 18.-A special from says: "Chancellor Gibson rendered a ecision on the second bill filed by the minority stockholders of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway against the directors of the company and the Richmond and West Point Company yesterday afternoon. The complaint was made that the holders of the first preferred stock had no right to elect a board of directors without the participation of the holders of the second preferred and common stock, and an injunc ion was prayed for, stopping the election and an injunc ion was prayed for, stopping the execution of directors advertised to be held here next wednesday. The court held that the plaintiffs had been in possession of stock certificates for two years, bearing on their face the conditions and agreem nts under which they were issued, and that the complaint was not justified either in law or equity. A decision on the first bill will be made next Saturday."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MINISTER. Lancaster, N. H., Nov. 18.-The Rev. Charles J. Hendley, rector of St. Paul's Church and grand prelate of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in New-Hampshire, was found dead in his

HE LEFT HER FOR ANOTHER. SHE WANTS \$75,000 FOR HER SMART.

IS THIS BLACKMAIL OR A CASE OF HEARTLESS

DESERTION -ARRESTED AT THE STURTEVANT. George Anderson, an unmarried capitalist, o House last Friday evening by Deputy Sheriff David McGonigal, on a warrant issued by Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court, at the request of Miss Mattle Roland, who claimed that Anderson was trying to

The plaintiff's side of the story is a tale of sorrow According to it, Miss Roland became acquainted with Anderson, whose father was then dead, while she was still a school-girl. Their acquaintance ripened into friendship as the days went on, their friendship into love, their love into intimacy. Anderson is tall and owned a fine "turnout," and the girls of his town often envied their lucky sisters who were selected to share a seat in Anderson's buggy. Miss Roland's son, and the young woman and her mother were com pelled to seek a livelihood by dressmaking. This was five years ago, and it was at that time, the plaintil She accepted him, and still wears on her finger an

engagement ring which, she says, was a gift from Her lover always spent the winter in the South, and while absent corresponded with Miss dence in the case. In the meantime, she says, on kept putting off the date of their marriage His excuse always was that they had better delay their marriage until her mother, who was incurably ill, had died. Last June Mrs. Roland died. and who was then in a delicate condition, Anderson perto marry while his own mother was alive. He then a few weeks ago, his mother having died, too, Mis-Roland, after making a vain attempt to get her cause in the hands of a lawyer, John A. Frech, of

The latter tried to effect a settlement of some kind with Anderson, but in vain. While these negotiations were pending Mr. Frech heard that Anderson was preparing to leave Somerville with on last Friday were traced to the Sturtevant House. The necessary papers were gotten out, and in the up to Anderson's room to arrest him. The room was on the third floor, and the officers found the door locked. Anderson did not open for them, the door, and walted. Their plan was successful. young woman from Somerville appeared. The dely arrested, spent the night with Deputy-Sheriff Mc Gonigal, and was admitted to bail on Saturday.

lawyer, was rather averse to speaking of the matter. after his mother's funeral. I advised him not t worry over it, but to act just as he desired without came to New-York because he wanted to, not because he intended to run away." Anderson himself, while a custody, told a story widely different from that given by Miss Reland. He claimed that Miss Reland. given by Miss Beland. He claimed that Miss Reland had been reckless of her reputation for years, and that his relations with her were solely due to her advances. Some years ago, he says, she was married to a young man in Somerville, and soon after the wedding her husband brought suit against Anderson for allenating his wife's affections. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict, and Anderson settled for \$1,000. Then the husband got a divorce from his wife, and Miss Roland again assumed her maiden name.

KILLED HIMSELF ON HIS WEDDING NIGHT.

YOUNG GERMAN CUTS HIS THROAT IN THE ROOMS HE HAD RENTED FOR HIS BRIDE. Charles Dich, a German cook, lived at No. 417 East

seventeenth-st, and in the same house was a Ger fell in love and the wedding day was set for yester day at 5 p. m. Last week in expectation of this Twenty-first-st., and spent all their spare time in fitting them up. D.ch went to his new home early yester said he was going to take a nap and asked him to wake him at a few minutes before 5 o'clock. Woerlich went to the rooms at this hour and knocked at the door. He got no answer, and quietly opened the door. Lying on the His head was in a pool of blood and there were blood stains and finger marks on the walls and furniture with an eleven-inch blade, with which he had killed himself. While standing he had forced the knife into his neck, severing the windpipe and tissue close to staggered around against the furniture, finally falling

in the centre of the front room. Dich's coming in the landlord's apartment. They were to go to the minister's and be married. Mr Woerlich was terribly shocked whon he saw that Dich

TO BEGULATE THE USE OF STEAM BOILERS. Pittsburg, Nov. 18 (Special).—City, State and county boiler inspectors from various parts of the United National organization, which will endeavor to regulate has appalled the people of this country in the past. An effort will be made to arrange a uniform system An effort will be made to arrange a united system of for the inspection of boilers throughout the country, and also to prevent by law the sale of old and worthless boilers for steam making purposes. The association will endeavor to have laws passed in each state which will require every engineer, even if in charge of a threshing machine, to stand an examination and take out a license.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 18 (special) .- P. W. Scott, member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, has offered his services to the Royal Geographical Society of England for the purpose of tracing stanley, the explorer, and Emin Bey, whom he proposes to reach as a native would, and then arouse the people of Africa to aid him in preventing the murder of Stanley. Mr. Scott can speak well the native languages of the Africans, has lived with them, and is sanguine that his offer to the society will soon be favorably heard from. He was one of General Grant's consuls at

Chicago, Nov. 18.-After seventy-three weeks' imprisonment in the County Jail, Edward McDonald man-under \$10,000 bonds. The formality of a bond and the distant prospect of another trial seemed tride. light as air, and the face of the ex-engineer and "boodler" was wreathed in smiles. The long confinement in jail has not decreased McDonald's weight or ssened, apparently, the number of his friends. He was welcomed back to freedom and treated like a was welcomed back to freedom and the prodler's said; Prince. One of the attorneys for the "boodler' said; McGarigle can now come back to Chicago, shake hands with Sheriff Manson, spend ten days in jail and walk out a free man. McGarigle gut away while his motion for a new trial was pending. While he has been away McDonald has taken up the case at his own expense and decided it in McGarigle's favor. It is a hure joke. It means an absolute discharge for both

A BROKER THROWN FROM HIS HORSE. Rudolph Pehlemann, a real estate broker of No. 150 Broadway, residing at No. 398 St. Nicholas-ave., while riding in Lexington-ave. yesterday, was thrown from his horse. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hos-pital, where it was found he had sustained a com-mond fracture of the left leg below the knee. A LOST FATHER FOUND.

DESERTING HIS WIFE AND LITTLE ONES. BECOMING OLD AND WEALTHY, HE SEEKS THEM OUT AND FINDS THEM PROSPERING AFTER GREAT HARDSHIPS.

James M. New, who disappeared suddenly from and five young children in destitute circumstances, has been heard from again. He is now a wealthy cattle raiser in Montana Territory and is anxious that his wealth should pave the way to a reconciliation with his long-deserted family. In 1842 New and his newly married wife came from one of the agricultural coun ties of England and settled in Greenpoint. They wer rosy-checked and handsome specimens of English yeomanry, socially inclined and possessed of enough ready money to enable the husband to provide comfortably for their household. In ten years they had five children.

New was an enterprising business man and early saw profit to be gained by a stage line from Greenpoin through Bedford Village to Fulton Ferry. The enter prise was successful from the start and he and his partner were thought to be on the high road to fortune. Early in 1852 the town was shocked by the disappearance of New, whose business affairs were ound to be so tangled that it was at first surmised that those troubles had affected his mind. Gossip owever, soon began to couple his name with that of a young married woman who deserted several small hildren about the same time. This story, however, was set at rest by the reappearance some month

place in her family. ministered in the interests of his wife and children something might have been saved out of the wreck for them. Such, however, was not the case and the young mother was confronted with the bitter necesity of providing for five children, one an infant in arms and the eldest less than ten years old, and this in a strange country and in a community in which she had many well-wishers but few upon whom she ditions with courage, patience and industry. Though bors' stores and so help maintain the family.

There are no more highly respected citizens in Green and Levi New, her three sons. By theift and industry they have become prosperous merchants, are married the faithful mother rest and comfort.

After so many years of absence and silence the memory, when about a month ago letters came to father. The writer declared that he knew not whether home in the hope that they might still be there The letters, of necessity, recalled bitter recollections deserted, but responses were sent. To these a more extended reply has been received in which the nor aged man pleads what he can in extenuation of his

affairs got beyond his control his pride revolted at facing his creditors and becoming, as he feared, the target for their scorn. The gold fever was then at its height and in his mental depression he shipped for California hoging to restore his fortunes speedily and either return to his family or have them rejoin him elsewhere. Then began his own hitter struggles. clewhere. Then began his own hitter struggles. Every offers and enterprise resulted in adject salure. Prinking that money alone could atone for his desertion, he postponed communicating with his family, hoping for the better fortune which did not come.

with his family, hoping for the setter fortune which did not come.

After all his mining ventures had come to naught the adaptability of the Montana valleys and plains for stock raising opened up a new field of enterprise for which his English training had peculiarly fitted him but it was only recently that his good fortune passed the mark which he had set as probably sufficient to atone for his many years of cruel neglect. New is now on his way East.

CHANGES ONLY FOR CAUSE.

THE CIVIL SERVICE PROBLEM IN INDIANA.

GENERAL HARRISON AWARE OF THE DEFECTS IN THE POSTAL SERVICE-ATTEND-

ING CHURCH. Indianapolis, Nov. 18 (Special).-While expectant politicians are speculating upon probable appointments and political theorists are discussing what may be the policy of the Administration in relation to sectional the Civil Service law elect. His utterances regarding the system have been plain enough, but it is reassurance that is The Civil Service reformers were among the most earnest of General Harrison's supporters in In-liana. With few exceptions, all who advocated Cleve-land's election in 1884 voted for Harrison as his sucessor. The leaders in the movement frequently ascried during the campuign that they had received authoritative assurance that the law would be properly

General Harrison's most intimate friends, some of thom are not themselves in sympathy with the Civil ervice idea, are positive in asserting that the Civil the new Administration.

"How rigidly will the Civil Service law be enforced by the President-elect " was asked John C. New, who by the President-elect's was asked John C. New, who is expected to have something to do with the matter. "I think it will be satisfactorily enforced," replied Mr. New. "I do not believe that there will be any great haste in turning out Democrats. There will be no clean sweep, General Harrison is a believer in the Civil Service idea, and he will, I think, enforce the spirit, if not the etter of the law. Many changes will be made, but not without cause. I apprehend, however, that there postal service of the country is outrageously bad. Every one knows it. Here in Indiana it is as bad as ompetent men can make it. General Harrison, I link fully appreciates the importance of improving th ervice, and it is evident that it can only be done by putting the work into the hands of more competent

public service?"

"I think so."
On further conversation, some of the current talk about Cabinet appointments was repeated to Mr. New. and he was asked:
"Is it really true, as Mr. Huston and others stated, that you have said that you do not desire to be in the Cabine!" I do not recall that I have ever made such a state

that you have said that I have ever made such a statement. I have been endeavoring to avoid saying anything whatever about the Cabinet."

Within the last day or two there has been some rather wild spaculation, connecting ex-Governor Porter with the Cabinet, as Indiana's representative, but the tails about the possibility of such a thing comes from a source that is entitled to little credence in such matters. It is believed by those who ought to know something about the matter, that ex-Governor Porter will be given recognition for his services during the campaign. He was one of the most valuable speakers in the field, and notwith-standing reports to the contrary, gave loyal support to General Harrison's candidacy. His reward will probably be Minister to St. Peteraburg. He is specially interested in the study of Russian history, and for that reason a temporary residence in that country would be agreeable to him.

Politics receives no consideration at the home of the President-elect on Sunday, and in consequence there were few callers to-day, probably not more than half a dozen, and among them the only person of political prominence was T L. Davis, of Emporia, kan. Instead of attending the services at his own church this morning, the President-elect, with members of his family, went to the Second Presbyterian Church to hear a sermon by the Rev. James McLeod, who was formerly pastor of the church in fufficion of the Indianapolis preachers perminent in opposing Cleveland's election in 1884 on account of his personal character. The occasion was the semi-centennial of the founding of the church.

RIOTOUS TRAMPS IN MASSACHUSETTS. Springfield, Mass., Nov. 18 (Special). - Seven more of the Indian Orchard rioting tramps were captured this afternoon at Palmer and brought here by the police by a special train. This makes for een rioters thus captured and other arrests are probable. become thoroughly aroused and the tramps get a warm reception. Eye witnesses of the recent riot say it was the worst affray of the kind Massachusetts has had for a long time. The tramps, half crazed with liquor, committed acts of riot and lawlessness that seriously threatened destruction alike to life and property. whole country within a radius of fifty miles has

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. SANDS.

HE DIES FROM A STROKE OF APOPLEXY IN HIS CARRIAGE.

A FAMOUS ANATOMIST AND SURGEON GONE-HIS WORK AS A LECTURER AND IN CON-NECTION WITH THE CASES OF GEN-ERAL GRANT, ROSCOE CONKLING AND DE. AGNEW.

Dr. Henry B. Sands, the well-known anatomis of No. 85 West Thirty-third-st., died from apoplexy in his carriage while on his way home from a professional call in Jersey City yesterday afternoon. was fifty-eight years old. Dr. Sands was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1854 and immediately entered Bellevue Hospital. Later he went abroad to continue his medical studies, and was called home in 1857 to become demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was for some time lecturer on anatomy and then on surgery in the same college. He has been attending surgeou to several hospitals, but of late years he has been identified more especially with Roosevelt Hospital and he resigned from there last spring. He was a director of the Vanderbill Clinic

nd a member of numerous medical societies. Dr. Sands was twice married, the first time in 1859, to Miss Curtiss, of Brooklyn, They had four children, two of whom, Miss Josephine Sands and Dr. Robert Sands, are living. The second marriage was with a daughter of Peter Hayden, in 1875, and as the result of this union, one boy, Henry, survives. It has not yet been decided when the funeral will

Dr. Sands was called in to consult with the other of those who were with him from the time he was first called in on February 19, 1885, until Gen-eral Grant's death. He also had charge of Roscoe Conkling's case after Dr. Agnew was taken sick year he performed the dangerous operation of trephining by the modern method. Instead of boring a hole through the skull with an auger-like instrument, a section of the bone was raised above the pus-sac by means of a chisel and mallet. Dr. Fordyce Barefforts of Dr. Sands prolonged Mr. Conkling's life and it was thought at one time that it would be recovery had depended on the operation alone his life would have been greatly lengthened. Agnew was taken ill Dr. Sands attended him and assisted in performing a delicate and dangerous surgical operation.

Dr. Shrady, in a review of General Grant's illness printed in The Tribune on July 31, 1885, speaks several times of Dr. Sands's assistance. In one place he says: "Dr. Sands and myself, who had been preplace he says: "The apprehension of a recurrence of General until the afternoon, when another general consultation was held, attended by Drs. Barker, Douglas, sands and myself."

Dr. Sands has been eminently known as a physician and surgeon for a number of years, and as the history of these cases shows, he was aggressive, and he employed the latest methods known to surgery.

HE TOOK A GOOD DEAL BUT HE LEFT A DOLLAR TO CONSOLE HIS VICTIM.

A man trying hard to hide his chagrin under infignation entered Police Headquarters at Newark yesterday and demanded to see Chief Hopper. He said was H. G. Tooker, postmaster and storekeeper at Lyons Farm, a suburb of Newark, and the object of his indignation became evident when he showed a dollar bill and exhibited a sheet of note

is a born gentleman and no hog. I leave you this bill as capital upon which to begin life anew. No name was signed to the note, but when Mr.

Tooker explained that the note, the bill and his empty he awoke in the morning, his feelings upon the subject were easily understood. The postmaster further explained that after the thief or thieves had effected an entrance to his store by removing a pane of glass from the front door and sliding the bolt back, they

SEAS WERE HIGH AND GALES HEAVY. STEAMERS DELAYED BY ROUGH WEATHER-A

SAILOR KILLED. Continuous gales and high seas are reported by th es eplay, but little damage was done. The State of Pennsylvania had a life-boat smashed. The Martello was compelled to heave to for eight hours on Thursday, after shipping a sea which carried away the bridge-rail and did other damage. On Morday Joseph Wormald, a seaman of the Etruria, which arrived yeserday from Liverpool, while abaft the forward turtle back was struck by a tremendous sea and received such serious injuries that he died the next day. eral other seamen received slight injuries. A purse of \$500 was made up by the saloon passengers for the family of the dead sailor. The steamer was not dam-

Among the Etruria's passengers were Joseph H, Ainley, R. W. Appleby, W. M. M. Arnold, Willis Bailey, Julius Ballin, W. H. Belknap, A. A. H. Bolssevain, D. A. Boissevain, Captain Arthur H. C. A. Duvivier, Michael Dwyer, Chancellor C. English R. C. Gillett, A. A. H. Boon Hartsnick, W. J. Hay P. Henry, Othon Van den Heuvel, Vaughan Hughes, Dr. J. W. Howe, W. H. Jordan, P. M. Keni, W. H. Law, Marshall H. Matlory, C. G. Meeker, D. de Sois Mendes, G. H. Mills, D. M. Monjo, G. T. Ogilvie, W. Pertzfeld, F. L. Pope. Signor Del Puente, Madame Del Puente, W. P. Purcell, J. B. Renwick, J. T. Sasaki, N. Sinclair, G. Thad Stevens, Fitzhugh Townsend, Peter

Van Schaack, J. Hobart Warren. The following were among the Republic's passen Captain Bruce Barclay, R. E.; H. Beaumont, C. M. Bissell, D. C. Breckeuridge, Dr. A. C. Brush, Sir Roderick Cameron, David L. Dodge, James Pownie, Waldo Gustaison, Lieutenant Hawthorne, W. T. Hollingworth, E. K. Irwin, A. M. Campbell Johnston, H. P. Lancaster, C. Melhado, R. B. Minturn, G. D. Morgan, A. E. Mosley, Captain Mortimer, C. B. Flatt, J. Rodriguez, Jarvis Slade, H. R. E. Wendell, and G. H. Winslow.

B. AND O.'S ANNUAL MEETING HELD TO DAY Baltimore, Md., Nov. 18 (Special).-The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held to-morrow. President Spencer's report will be submitted. There are twelve directors to be elected on the part the stockhelders, who, with the seven appointed by the Mayor on behalf of the city's interest and the four chosen by the Board of Public Works to represent the State, form the full board of the corporation There is no doubt of the re-election of Samuel Spence to the presidency of the company, in spite of the numerous rumers that either Senator Gorman or President Cleveland would be chosen to that position. The indications are that the precent stock directors are likely to be re-elected, especially those who were known as the representalives of the Drexcl-Morgan syndicate-Messrs. Sloane, McLane and Feysor, who have shown con Sloane, McLane and Leyser, who have shown con-spicuous ability and interest in the company's affairs, although efforts were made a year ago to excite public prejudice against them. They have labored assidiously to relieve the company of many of its burdens and their devotion to the company's weitare and local interests has removed all apprehensions about their distinterestedness or close attachment to the unfriendly influences. The other directors represent large local interests, like the Garrett stock and the Johns hopkins University.

SEEKING BALM FOR WOUNDED AFFECTIONS. Pittsburg, Nov. 18 .- The suit of Mrs. T. A. Hibbard against Henry C. Fry for \$100,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage will go on trial at Beaver to-morrow. Fry is a wealthy widower. AWAITING THE COUNT.

STILL IN DOUBT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

THE POLITICAL MACHINERY IN THE HANDS OR THE DEMOCRATS-THE CRY OF FRAUD FROM THE BOURBONS INTENDED TO COV.

ER UP DISHONESTY. JET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 18.-The official

count alone will determine the result of the

election in West Virginia. This can't be con pleted until a recount of the vote demanded in number of disputed counties has been had It may be a week, therefore, at any rate several days, before the final result is known. In the meantime the cry of fraud is raised by both parties without as yet sufficient causbut with the natural result of making the managers of each party extremely watchful. On the part of the Democrats this cry of fraud seems almost gratuitous, because the Republicans, even if disposed to, have no possible opportunity of changing or manipulating the returns. Democrats, on the contrary, are open to the charge, and in view of their past record, their virtue is by no means proof to the temptation of perpetuating by fraud their power in the State. They are in control of the election machinery, and have been so for a number of years. In a majority of the counties, not only are the commissioners who canvass the vote Democratic, but the county courts which decide the disputed legality of a vote on appeal have for years been under the control of that party. It should not be forgotten, mereover, that most of the counties not vet heard from officially are Democratic counties, or have been depended on as such by the party managers, who may expect them to bring up their majority to such figures as will offset gains made by the Republicans in nearly every portion of the State. While of course there is no positive proof of attempted fraud, this holding back of returns is, to say the least, suspicious. There are many parts of the State access to which is difficult; but none certainly the means of saving him. It was thought that if his is either so remote or so inaccessible as to require nearly two weeks in which to forward its was held, and of the fifty-four counties in the State, eight have yet to be heard from. estimated vote of these counties not differ materially as given by either Democratic or Republican authorities, and in any other year but the present vitually summoned at the final consultation, agreed with Dr. Douglas that the end was near." In another sive. Just now, however, when it looks as if the difficulty was so great on the part of the his office by virtue only of perhaps fifty votes or family that we remained with the less cast in excess of that number received by less cast in excess of that number received by his competitor, it is evident that estimates count for nothing; that figures, and official figures at that, are what is wanted. The spirit with which any attempt at fraud by the Democratic managers would be received is reflected in the following resolutions, adopted yesterday at a meeting of the Harrison and Morton Club of Charleston, and A THIEF WHO WAS A BORN GENTLEMAN. subsequently ratified by a Republican massmeeting:

tion to maintain the "solid South," are employing the publican victory, fairly won, by "counting us out"; be it ilesolved. That we, the Republicans of West Virginia, will not submit to the outrages attempted to be esperate men in violating our most sacred rights and defrauding the people of their choice, but that we will defead and maintain our rights and the sacredness of the ballet at all hazards, and let the responsibility of the con-sequences rest upon the heads of those who attempt to rob a free people of their most sacred rights. At the present time of writing two things

only seem certain: that the electoral ticket for tocket-book lay together on his bedroom floor when | Cleveland and Thurman is chosen by from 800 to 1,000, and that the Hd Congressional District has been carried by Wilson (Dem.) The Ist, IIId and IVth Congressional Districts are more doubtful than ever, but with the chances opened a dozen or more letters which remained in the in favor of the Republican candidates. This post office over night, but evidently finding their con- district, the IIId, is extremely close. Mr. Mctents of ne marketable value put them carefully back Ginnis, the Republican candidate, may pull in the boxes from which they had been taken. Several through by a majority of only one or two. the counties in the district, with the exception of McDowell, have been heard from officially. These give Alderson, the Democratic candidate, a majority of 150. But this is offset by a Republican majority in McDowell estimated variously at 151 and 152. Senator Kenna received a dispatch this afternoon which puts the Republican majority in that county at 153. If this should prove correct, it would elect McGinnis by three votes. A recount, however, is sure to be demanded in Kanawha County, which gave McGinnis a majority of 1,329. It would be strange indeed, if some mistakes were not discovered in the recount of a total of about 8,600; but on the other hand, it is certain be a fair and honest recount, because the Board of Commissioners is under Republican control. Mr. Wilson's reelection in the IId District is not to be ascribed to his advocacy of free trade notions, nor to the prominent part he took as a member of the Ways and Means Committee in the framing of the Mills bill. It is due rather to the personal popularity of the man and his record as a Confederate soldier, which is still considered in some parts of West Virginia as a stepping stone to political preferment. In a State where a Congressiona District like the IIId, which was carried by Kenns only a few years ago by a majority of over 8,000 against a fusion ticket, and which now threatens to and a Republican and a Protectionist to Congress, notwithstanding the fact that the fusion this time was not in favor but against the Republicans in such a State, it does not seem as if free trade was destined to be long-lived.

At a late hour to-night the Secretary of State, Mr. Walker, received a dispatch from McDowell County in response to a special request transmitted vesterday by messenger, which states the majority of McGinnis for Congress in that county to be or McGrams for Congress in that county to be 174, thus electing him from this district by a majority of twenty-four over Alderson. The same county gives Goff 173 majority. This would make Goff run behind only twenty-eight votes in those counties of the State officially heard from, with about seven counties still to be reported. In the IVth Congressional District, Secretary Walker thinks that Judge Jackson, the Democratic candidate, has been elected by five majority, though this is simply a Democratic estimate not based upon official figures. A recount has been demanded in a number of counties of that district. Much of the delay in obtaining satisfactory returns from unsettled portions of the State is due to the fact that this is the first time since the adoption of the new Constitutional Amendment went into effect that the election of a National, State and local ticket has been held on the same date. One and the same ticket has contained the name of the Presidential electors, Governor, State officers, member of Congress, members of the State Senate and House of Delegates, down to the town constables. This may account for some of the delay, but it is also one of the straws to which sanguine Democrats still cling in the hope of discovering enough errors in a recount of the vote to turn their defeat into victory. 174, thus electing him from this district by a mainto victory.

ONLY ONE DEATH IN JACKSONVILLE. Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 18 (Special).—President Neal Mitchell's official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock to night is as follows: New cases, 17; death, 1; total number of cases to date, 4,613; total number of deaths to date, 398. The only death was that of Louis Hufbaner, of South Jackson ville. The new white patients are Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Springibild; Clarence Alexander, Reseville Brickyard whites, 4; blacks, 15.

five new cases, two white and three colored; one death R. H. Bennett, white one of the English colony. Contributions have been received from "The Evening Star" amounting to \$42.08. Money is badly needed. Surgeon Martin is greatly overworked as the fever increases, but stands up manufacts.